

mage to Congress opens with a broad state commerce. There was then pracand confident expression of belief in the resources of America and an ap- tional government at once proceeded to peal to the citizens to keep their money regulate in thoroughgoing and effective In circulation. The message attempts fashion. Conditions have now so wholy to reassure the business man, the railroad man, the working man, the amount that goes by land, and almost all farmer and the labor leader.

cy legislation. He would have provi-el or regulated by the action of any one sion made for the issuance by the of the several States; such action inevitabanks of an emergency currency safely biy tending to be either too drastic or secured by bonds, which should be taxed enough to make it unprofitable to government can in thoroughgoing fashion continue its use after the congregency exercise the needed control. This does not find pursed.

trust law amended, so as to permit cer- anaplest and most far-reaching form; but tain proper combinations, necessary to it does mean that there should be an exindustrial progress, and also made to reason of federal activity. The most prevent other combinations that are opposed to the public interest.

are carried out, could combine meder publies to engage in interstate commerce restrictions safeguarded by the Interstate Commerce Commission, while if well to recognize that this control must tion here and abroad; that is, the differthey did it now their officials would come; the only question is as to what govfnee the positentiary. Railreads, he ernmental body can most wisely exersays, should be permitted to increase disc it. their capital stock, but under scrutiny Moreover, in my judgment, there should by the Interstate Commerce Commiss be additional legislation looking to the slop or other body, whereas when it is proper control of the great business condone now there is a suspicion that there are improper profits in some secret syndicate. Railroads, he urges, protection of investors and of the general should have the right to make rate public. As I have repeatedly said in dim be dealt with in the year preceding a agreements among themselves under experience has definitely shown not me ethe scrutiny of the Interstate Com- by the unwisdom but the futility of fnmerce Commission, whereas now this deavoring to put a stop to all business is illegal.

President would have Congress digeles in the world of business just as it is so cense or charter. "

sideration by the people of an inherit- and is a source of good and not evil. The supreme court; while in addition it is a dimension of a dim since tax and on income tax, he does he promptly held to account; but it should not suggest their immediate consil rad service heary encouragement so long as tion. He would have consideration it is properly managed. It is profoundly comes to revise the revenue laws. be revised at proper periods, but not folling to forbid honest men from doing ertheless, a graduated income tax of the until after the next Presidential class what must be done under modern business proper type would be a desirable feature of tion. The leads with this of the pass of friend, so that the law itself provides posal to remove the tax on trait place within prevelent upon business success. and pulp, but only con this, don the To diar at the accomplishment of 100 for method of faxation, and far more im-Canadian conversion permitting its shack usually means the accomplishment portant for the purpose of having the forpulp wood to cours the Unlied States live damage. free of an expany las. The President wants the routhing of this is in should be made both more chiof women and children who work in cient and more in harmony with actual confiremeters improved. He wants have for a only the kind of combination which ity is especially appropriate for the imposiinvestigation of the subject. So, tee, do a birth to the penetral public, "such anotherent to be necompanied by, or to be the Prishoeni wants included infinited infinited an included to the form. He does not expeer Coargess will ender any of his reecharactifiations at this sension, everyl, compulsory publication of accounts and the meriups, currency reform and raffrond ( relief. If his present plans are carried mining has already been made for such au- no corporation is so wealthy that it can out he will have no lights on his hands Dervision by the establishment of the Buwith Congress. President Russevelt is in favor of a tion of unheating and improper combinafixed sum being provided for puyment existence and then attempting to destroy to employes for certain injuries or them by givil or criminal proceedings. The death in case of accident, while in the missions as char and definite as possible, discharge of their duties. In the end, beaving the least possible room for arbiit is held, this would not be a tax on on the part of the executive, or of diverthe manufacturer and other employer, gent interpretations by the courts. Among that would be available the most of the points to be aimed at should be the but would be audinst the cost of the prohibition of unhealing competition, such product and the general public would as by rendering service at an actual loss puy. The President also hopes to see for the purpose of crushing out competi-tion, the prevention of inflation of capital, that the use of the injunction against and the prohibition of a corporation's maklabor unions can be mitigated.

President Roosevelt's annual mes- | have complete and sole control of intertically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the nachanged that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with the hig business concerns are now engaged in The President is in favor of current. Interstate connerce. As a result, it can as an that there should be any extension

He would have the Sherman anti-alrendy exists under the constitution in should now be either a national incorpo-Railroads, for Instances, of his planes ration act or a law licensing railway com- our foreign trade is encouraged. There

## Sherman Auti-Trust Law.

combinations. Modern industrial condi-In return for this permission the univ necessary but inevitable. It is so

goods and great corporations doing an desire to put an end to all corporations, tax should receive the careful attention of fiderestate business to get a federal li-desire to put an end to combinations of these taxes should be part of our system of favor. Corporation and labor union alfke While the President conductors cone have come to stay. Each if properly untufannoral to put or heep on the statute books a law, nominally in the interest of the least desirable of all taxes is the tax public morality, that really puts a pre- which hears heavily upon the honest as Mr. Romewelt thinks the tariff should might alon public immorality, by under- compared with the dishonest man. Nev-The and trust law should not be repealshould be accompanied by provision for the cablection of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A bereau of Corporations. The design should be in the execution of our criminal laws toto prevent the abuses incident to the creations, instead of waiting until they are in here should make its prohibitions and pering exclusive trade with itself a condition of having any trade with itself. Reasonable agreements between, or combinations of, corporations should be permitted, provided they are first submitted to and anproved by some appropriate government hody. To confer upon the national government, in connection with the amendment I Ladvocate in the anti-trust law, power of su-President Roosevelt's message to the pervision over big business concerns enlongest ever penned by any President, and hit them as it has benefited the national banks. In the recent business crisis it is in full contains aver 15,000 words. In moleworthy that the institutions which pact the President says: [ falled were Institutions which were not under the supervision and control of the No mation has greater resources than mational government. Those which were

invites disaster; and when wealthy men, or men who pose as such, or are unscrupulously or foolishly eager to becomesuch, indulge in reckless speculation-especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty-they icopardize not only their own future but the future of all their innocent fellow-citizens, for they expose the whole business community to panic and distress.

# Revenue.

The income account of the nation is in a most satisfactory condition. For the six liscal years ending with the 1st of July last, the total expenditures and revenues of the national government, exclusive of the postal revenues and expenditures, were, in round numbers, revenues, \$3,465,000,000, and expenditures, \$3,275,000,000. The net excess of income over expenditures, including in the latter the fifty millions expended for the Panama canal, was one hundred and ninety million dollars for the six years, an average of about thirty-one millions a year. This represents an approximation between income and outgo which it would be hard to improve. The satisfactory working of the present tariff law has been chiefly responsible for this excellent showing. Nevertheless, there is an evident and constanty growing feeling among our people that the time is rapidly approaching when our system of revenue legislation must be revised.

### The Tartff.

This country is definitely committed to the protective system and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. In other words, the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed. But in a counry of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that must always be as a minimum a tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue but which will at least make good the difference in cost of producence in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well-being of the wage-worker must ever be a cardinal point of American pol icy. The question should be approached purely from a business standpoint; both the time and the manner of the change being such as to arouse the minimum of egitation and disturbance in the business world, and to give the least play for selfish and factional motives. The sole consideration should be to see that the sum total of changes represents the public good. This means that the subject cannot with wispresidential election, because as a matter of fact experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of the ublic good. In my judgment the wise time to deal with the matter is immediately after such election.

## Income Tax and Inheritance Tax.

When our tax laws are revised the quessome scheme which would compel raff- in the world of labor, and it is as idle to than of an income tax and an inheritance federal taxation, 1 speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by cal working, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very men whom it was most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would, of course he wards than no tax at all as one may be devised which the supremecourt will doclare constitutional. The inheritance tax, however, is both a far beltimes of the country hear in proportion to their increase in size a corresponding increase and burden of taxation. The government has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which a man shall receive a loguest or devise from another, tion of a tax.

No question growing out of our rapid and | use can be made of them arats. All these, who serves steadly in the army should be complex industrial development is more limfacts ar so obvious that it is extraordinary portant than that of the employment of that it should be necessary to repeat them. women and children. The presence of wom-The only trouble with the movement for en in industry reacts with extreme directthe preservation of our forests, is that it ness upon the character of the home and

Farmers and Wage Workers.

mechanic, should alike be recognized as pro-

fessions, just as emphatically as the call-

ings of lawyer, doctor, merchant, or clerk.

it should equally be recognized in popular

bjects to put both the farmer and the me-

chanic on a higher plane of efficiency and

reward, so as to increase their effectiveness

in the economic world, and therefore the

dignity, the remnueration, and the power

of their positions in the social world.

We began our existence as a nation

agriculture is permitted to sink in the scal

he Congress the advisability of a national

stem of inspection and grading of grain

For the last few years, through several

igencies, the government has been endeav-

o substitute a planned and orderly devel

pment of our resources in place of a hap

maard striving for immediate profit. Our

great river systems should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippi,

with its tributaries, standing first in iroport-ance, and the Columbia second, although

oring to get our people to look ahead and

ntering into interstate and foreign com-

Inland Waterways.

merce as a remedy for the present evils.

The schools should recognize this fact and

pinion. It should be one of our prime

has not gone nearly far enough, and was upon family life, and the conditions surnot begun soon enough. It is a most forrounding the employment of children bear tunate thing, however, that we began it a vital relation to our future citizenship. when we did. We should acquire in the

Appalachian and White Mountain region all the forest lands that it is possible to ac-The two citizens whose welfare is in the quire for the use of the nation. These aggregate most vital to the welfare of the ands, because they form a national asset. nation, and therefore to the welfare of all other, citizens, are the wage-worker who are as emphatically antional as the rivers which they feed, and which flow through does manual labor and the tiller of the soil. the farmer. The calling of the skilled so many States before they reach the ocean. tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled

## Tariff oa Wood Pulp.

There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country; and, it special, there should be no tariff on wood oulp; due notice of the change being of ourse given to those engaged in the busitess so as to enable them to adjust them clives to the new conditions. The repea of the duty on wood pulp should if possible se accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood

# Mineral Lands.

No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for any loss in either the In my judgment the Covernment should have the right to keep the fee of the coal, oll and gas fields in its own possession number or the character of the farming population. We of the United States should realize this above almost all other peoples. and to lease the rights to develop them under proper regulations; or else, if the farmers, and in every great crists of the Congress will not adopt this method, the past a peculiar dependence has had to be coal deposits should be sold under limitaplaced upon the farming population; and tions, to conserve them as public utilities. his dependence has hitherto been justified. the right to mine coal being separated from / vided for all our greatest harbors. But it can not be justified in the future if the title to the soil.

# The Panama Canal.

as compared with other employments. We Work on the Panama Canal is preseeding can not afford to lose that pre-eminently in a highly satisfactory manner. Last win typical American, the farmer who owns his ter blds were requests I and received f own medium-sized farm. To have his place taken by either a class of small peasant doing the work of canal construction contract. None of them was found to proprietors, or by a class of great landlords with tenant-farmed estates would be satisfactory and all were rejected. the manimous opinion of the present coa veritable calamity. The growth of our cities is a good thing but only in so far mission that the work can be done belto as it does not mean a growth at the exmore cheaply, and more quickly by the Go ernment than by private contractors. Fully 80 per cean of the entire plant needed for pense of the country farmer. We must welcome the rise of physical sciences in construction has been pareliased or contheir application to agricultural practices, and we must do all we can to render countracted for ; mighine shops have been cred try conditions more easy and pleasant. There are forces which now tend to bring d and equipped for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of canployes have been segment; an effective or-manization has been perfected; a recruiting bout both these results, but they are, as vet, in their infancy. The national govsystem is in operation which is capable of rnment through the department of agrifurnishing more labor than can be used adulture should do all it can by joining with vantageously : employes are well sheltered build and and Texas. The battle flet and well feilt salaries paid are satisfactory should now and then be moved to the Pathe State governments and with independ ent associations of farmers to encourage and the work is not only going forward smoothly, but it is producing results far in the growth in the open farming country of such institutional and social movements as will meet the demand of the best type of farmers, both for the improvement of their advance of the next sampline authentiations. Under these invogable combitions, change in the method of prosecular the work would be cowless and unjustituble, for farms and for the betterment of the life it-The grain producing industry of the coun-

it would inevitably disogramize existing con-ditions, check progress, and increase the ry, one of the most important in the inited States, deserves special consideration cost and lengthan the flade of completing t the hands of the Congress. I suggest to the canal.

"The chief engineer and all his profesional associatos are firmly convinced that the S5-foot level lock canal which they are onstructing in the list that could be de sired. Some of them and doubts on the point when they went to the fathanes. As the plans have developed under their tion their doubts have been dispetied. they may dealle upon changes in deall a construction advances, they are in cost accord in approxing the gameral plane (T) believe that it provides a canal has only a adequate to all dominals that will be same mon h, her asperies in every way to a set of shope has and remain 1 in section with level ernnl. I concur in this bellef.

Postal Affairs.

mendation for on excension of the point

Presidential Campulan Expenses.

gress provided an appropriation for the

proper and legitimate extenses of each of

maple enough to meet the necessity for ther-

quires a large exenditure of money.

Ocean Mall Service.

treated as what he is, that is, as pre-eminently one of the best citizens of this rpublic.

## The Navy.

It was hoped The Hague Conference might deal with the question of the limitation of armaments. But even before it had assembled informal inquiries had developed that as regards naval armaments, the only ones in which this country had any interest, it was hopeless to try to devise any plan for which there was the slightest possibility of securing the assent of the nations gathered at The Hague. It is evident, therefore, that it is folly for this nation to base any hope of securing peace ci any international agreement as to the limitation of armaments. Such being the fact it would be most unwise for us to stop the upbuilding of our navy. To build one battleship of the best and most advanced type a year would barely keep our fleet up to its present force. This is not enough. In my judgment, we should this year provide for four battleships. But it is idle to build build buildeships unless in addition to providing the men, and the means for thorough training, we provide the aux-Harles for them, unless we provide docks, the coaling stations, the colliers and supply ships that they need. We are extremely deficient in coaling stations and docks on the Pacific and this deficiency should not longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo boats and destroyers should be built. Eoth on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, fortifications of the best type should be pro-

We need always to remember that in time of war the navy is not to be used to defend harbors and senconst cities; we should perfect our system of coast fortifications. The only efficient use for the mayy is for offense. The only way in which it an efficiently protect our own coast egalast the possible action of a foreign navy is by destroying that foreign navy. For defense against a hostile fleet which actually attacks hem, the coast cities must depend upon their forts, milnes, torpedoes, submarines and torpedo hoats and destroyers,

Until our bartle fleet is much larger than at present it should never be split into decontents so far agant that they could not a event of emergency he speedily united. Our coast line is on the Pacific just as anch as on the Atlantic. The interests of allfornia, Oregon and Washington are as comphasically the interests of the whole Union as those of Maine and New York, of should now and then he moved to the Paclife, just as at other times it should be kept in the Atlantic.

It must be remembered that everything done in the may in lit it to do well in time of war must be done in time of pence.

## Foreign Adurs.

In foreign affairs this country's steady policy is to behave toward other rations as a strong and a litromeeting man should have boward the other men with whom he is brodent into control. In other words, our aim to disinterestently to help other nations where such help can be wisely given without the appearance of meddling with what does not concern us; to be careful to not us a cool neighbord and at the some three in to of natured decision, to make it evidence that we do not fatend to be imposition 1 the

## The Pence Conference.

The model intermitional heavy confidence when conversel it. The stillue on the 15th the film of ormer, For the first thus the removalutions of practically all the I commend to the favorable condition [ did of the Compress a potent saving through sea-ters, as recondenced to the Postmenter methods by which the enters of war night Added in the agreements reached in the sheald receive special attention. From the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississipu there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the east and west. Such a waterway would prac-tically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of our coast line into the very heart of our communy. It would be of incalculated benefit to our pre-nie. If herm at once it can be entitled are specified away will all consider-trically mean at once it can be entitled and an institution are still more for certainer. ple. If begin at once it can be calried ings for the strong from and the preciably to relieve the ings for the time being from antichal forther agreements in the factor. The begin of our great freight carrying lines of railroads. I have appointed an infurther agreements in the fourte. The delegance of the funded States worthing

## THE MESSAGE IN PART.

floenment Entire Would Make Over

Twenty Newspaper Columns. Sittleth Congress is of great length, the ganed in interstate commerce, would bene-

ours, and I think it can be truthfully said under national control stood the test. that the effizence of no notion passes Those who fear, from any reason, the ex-greater energy and industrial ability. In tendon of federal activity will do well to no nation are the fundamental business study the history not only of the national conditions sounder than in ours at this banking act but of the pure food law, and notably the meat inspection law recently such is the case for mouth to the meat inspection law recently such is the enso, for people to hourd money instead of helping it in sound banks; for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Tool and dairy commissioners showed in Moreover, as a rule, the business of our striking fashion how much good for the

- X.

so. The mineral wealth of the country, the In any large body of men, however, In my message to the Congress a year our history has the regular army been of provide funds for hegoing up the Hermitthe interest alike of the employer, the emthere are certain to be some who are dis- ago I called your attention to the condicoal, iron, oil, gas, and the like, does not rea size which crused the silghtest appreciaage, the home of Andrew Jackson. ploye, and the general public. I renew my tion of our currency laws. The national henest, and if the conditions are such that produce itself, and therefore is certain to be ble tax upon the tax-paying efficies of the I reiterate my recommendations of last previous recommendation that the Conthese men prosper or commit their misexhausted untimately; and wastefulness in bank act has ably served a great purpose nation. As a nation we have always been short-sighted in provising for the efficiency gress favorably consider the matter of crerear as regards Alaska. Some form of local self-government aboutd be provided, as dealing with it to-day means that our defeeds with impunity, their example is a ment of the country, and within ten years ating the machinery for compulsory invesscendants will feel the exhaustion a generof the army in three of peace. I think it is only lack of foreabilit that troubles us, not very evil thing for the community. Where there has been an increase in circulation tigation of such industrial controversies as simple and inexpensive as posible. ation or two before they otherwise would are of sufficient magnitude and of sufficient these men are business men of great sa- per capita from \$21.41 to \$33.08. For The biological survey is quietly working But there are certain other forms of waste But there are certain other forms of waste any hostility to the army. There are, of which could be entirely stopped—the waste concern to the people of the country as a for the good of our applicultural interests. gacity and of temperament both unscruppi- several years evidence has been accumulatwhole to warrant the federal government lous and reckless, and where the condi- ing that additional legislation is needed. of soil by washing, for instance, which is and is an excellent example of a governof the army or mivy as "militarism," but in taking action. ment hureau wideh conducts original seletations are such that they act without su-pervision or control and at first without afforting check from unlike actions that among the most dangerous of all wastedo not think that these people are number now in progress in the United States, is easily preventable, so that this present Capital and Labor. ons. We are slad to help in any movemen-for international peace, but this is because this research the findings of which are of It is certain that for some time to come much practical utility. effective check from public opinion, they to leave them as they are means to incur there will be a constant increase absolutely, enormous' loss of fertility is entirely unwe sincerely believe that it is our duty 1 The Congress should consider the extendelude many innocent people into making limidity of business disaster. There is necessary. The preservation or replacement and perhaps relatively, of those among our help all such movements provided they are ion of the eight-hour law. The general ininvestments or embarking in kinds of need of a change. Unfortunately, however, of the forests is one of the most important citizens who dwell in cities or towns of same and rational, and not because there i readuction of the eight-hour day should be business that are really unsound. When many of the proposed changes must be some size and who work for wages. This means of preventing this loss. We have any tendency toward militarism on our plat the goal foward which we should steadily isdeeds of these successfully dishon- ruled from consideration because they are made a beginning in forest preservation but it is only a beginning. At present means that there will be an aver increasing which moveds to be entred. The order w and the government should set the est men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the inno-cont men upon them that upon the innoneed to consider the problems inseparable rave to fight are those in connection with example in this respect. from a great industrial civilization. Where lumbering is the fourth greatest industry ndustrialism, not militarism. Industry i Unless the Congress is prepared by postan immense and complex business, especialin the United States : and yet, so rapid hacent men whom they have misled. It is plan, but I again urge on the Congress the dways necessary, just us war is sometime tive encouragement to secure proper facilily in those branches relating to manufacbeen the rate of exhaustion of timber in necessary. Each has its price, and industry tics in the way of shipping between Hawaif a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; need of immediate attention to this matture and transportation, is transacted by a the United States in the past, and so ran in the United Sintes new exacts, and his plways exacted, a far heavler toll of denit and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the long-er it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to en-denance and proper to enand the mainland, then the constwise shiplarge number of capitalists who employ : Idly is the remainder being exhausted, that bing laws should be so far relaxed as to the country is unquestionably on the verse very much larger number of wage carners. there all our wars put together. We should maintain in peace a fairly revent Hawaii suffering as it is now sufof a timber famine which will be felt in the former tend more and more to comcomplete skeleton of a large a marty A great and long continued war would have to be astine. bine into corporations and the latter into every household in the land. There has A bureau of mines should be created ununions. The relations of the capitalist and already been a rise in the price of lumber and long continued war would have to be fought by volumeers. But months would passiblefore any large body of efficient vol-unteers could be put in the full, and one regular army should be large enough in must any formediate used. In particular if der the control and direction of the Secrewage-worker to one another, and of each to but there is certain to be a more rapid deavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misted by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to retary of the interior: the lancau to have the general public, are not always easy to and heavier rise in the future. The prosower to collect statistics and make invesadjust; and to put them and keep them on annual consumption of lumber is certain! igations in ad matters perfaining to mining three times as great as the annual growth a satisfactory basis is one of the most imthe gainty. Fet it is not possible to pa-frain because of such distress from sirjy-ing to put an end to the misdeels that are the ultimate causes of the suffering, and, as a means to this and, where possible to punish those responsible for thach. There and particularly to the accidents and danportant and one of the most delicate tasks and if the consumption and growth continu gers of the Industry. unchanged, practically all our humber will before our whole civilization. It is idle to a electrical that we should possess a num Okinhoma inst larome a State, standing her of extra offerts turbled in peace to ner hold that without good laws evils such as e exhausted in another generation, while long before the limit to complete exign child labor, as the over-working of women, or a full equality with her elder vistors, are efficiently the dates inconfig rom a and her future is assured by her great nat-ural resources. The daty of the national as the failure to protect employes from loss apon the breaking out of war. The rate of tion is reached the growing searcity wi make itself felt in many blighting way. of life or limb, can be effectively reached. pay for the others should be greatly in commute there in no higher type of citized many be honest differences of opinion as to hat its retirement as the demand fell off. many governmental policies; but surely We must also remember that even the wisany more than the evils of rebates and upon our national welfare. Forests can ) covernment to music the personal and propthan the American regular officer, and he should have a fair reward for his admir-able work. There should be a relatively stock watering can be reached without good humbered so as to give to the public the riv rights of the infinns within her borthere can be no such differences as to the complish a serial amount. No legislation laws. To fall to stop these practices by full use of their mercantile timber without lers relatins of course unchanged. need of unflanching perseverance in the can by any possibility guarantee the busi-war against successful dishonesty. legislation means to force honest men into the slightest detriment to the forest, and I ask for nutboelty to re-form the agreethem, because otherwise the dishonest who even greater increase in the pay for the more than it is a detriment to a farm t ment with China under which the indeanifurnish a harvest. But rorests, if used a Interstate Commerce. The founders of the constitution provid-that the results of the results of the results of surely will take advantage of them will collisted men. The rate of describen in our ty of 1900 was fixed by remitting and canarmy now in thus of pence is alarming. The deserter should be treated by public have everything their own way. If the all our forests have been used in the past celling the obligation of China for the pay-States will correct these evils, well and and as most of them are still used, will be ment of all that part of the stipulated in: good; but the nation must stand ready to either wholly destroyed, or so damaged that ed that the national government should gages his house to buy an automobile he aid them. oninion as a man guilty of the greatest demnity which is in excess of the sum of crime; while on the other hand the man | \$11,655,492.69, and Interest at 4 per cents many decades have to pass before effective

### Pure Food Law.

Incidentally, in the passage of the pure food law the action of the various State

## Enforcement of the Law.

A few years ago there was loud complaint that the law cound not be invoked against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The course of the de-partment of justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident that no man stands above the law, that not be head to account. The two great evils swamp land. The Federal Government day are sentimentality and technicality. Both of these evils must be removed or public discontent with the criminal law will continue.

### Injunctions.

Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty of action and of speech unwarrantably restrained continues likewise to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant; but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming more and more one of prime importance, and unless the courts will theniselves deal with it in effective manner, it is certain ultimately to demand some form of legislative action. I refrain from discussion of this question as I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the supreme court.

# Employers' Liability.

The national government should be a model employer. It should demand the highest quality of service from each of its employes and it should care for all of them properly in return. Congress should adopt legislation providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workmen within the scope of the federal power, including employes of navy yards and arsenals. In other words, a model employers' liability act, far-reaching and thoroughgoing, should be enacted which should apply to all positions, public and private. over which the national government has Jurisdiction.

### Industrial Disputes.

Strikes and lockouts, with their attendant loss and suffering, continue to increase. For the five years ending December 31, 1905, the number of strikes was greater than those in any previous ten years and was double the number in the preceding five years. These figures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery to deal with this class of disturbances in

here are many others of importance on the acific, the Atlantic and the Golf siones The national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present Congress; and the tiencial. The prinning other is to enner greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive special attention. From the anti by the and of postal vertices builts to Individuals have bounded their cash and the

Mountains, but in many others, as, for in stance, in large portions of the south Atlan post, especially on the rural routes. tic and Gulf States, where it should go hand in hand with the reclamation of should seriously devote itself to this task. realizing that utilization of waterways and water power, forestry, irrigation, and the reclamation of lands threatened with over flow, are all interdependent parts of the same problem. The work of the reclamation service in developing the larger opportunitics of the western half of our country for irrigation is more important than almost any other movement.

Public Lands. I call your especial attention to the un-The effort of the Government to deal with the public land has been based upon the same principle as that of the reclamation service. The land law system which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-watered regions of the middle west has largely broken down when anplied to the drier regions of the great ains, the mountains, and much of the helfic slope, where a farm of 160 acres s inadequate for self-support. In these recions the system lent itself to fraud. Three cents ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law, and deects, and recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically showed the existence great fraud upon the public domain, and heir recommendations for changes in the law were made with the design of conservig the natural resources of every part of he public lands by putting it to its best by rendering a cheap and inefficient service. That profit I believe should be devoted to The recommendations of the public strengthening our maritime power in time ads commission are sound; for they are meetally in the interest of the actual directions where it whil best promote our me-maker; and where the small homeprestize. I strongly recommend, therefore, aker cannot at present utilize the land a simple amendment to the occan mail act ey provide that the Covernment shall of 1891 which shall authorize the Postmaop control of it so that it may not be ter General in his discretion to enter it onopolized by a few men. Some such contracts for the transportation of mails to the republics of South America, to Asia gislation as that proposed is essential n order to preserve the great stretches or the Philippines, and Australia at a rat ublic grazing land which are unfit for culnot to exceed \$1 a mile for steamshipt of tivation under present methods and are 16 knots speed or upwards, subject to the valuable only for the forage which they restrictions and obligations of the act of 1891. Preservation of Forests.

## The Army.

people is conducted with honesty and whole people results from the hearty co-Optimism is a good characteristic, but if Not only there is not now, but there The Secretary of War has gone to the produty, and this applies allke to farms operation of the Kederal and State officials Philippines. On his return I shall submit carried to an excess it becomes foolishness, never has been, any other nation in the and factories, to railroads and banks, to in securing a given reform. We are prone to speak of the resources of his report on the islands. world to wholly free from the evils of mi-Currency. all our legitimate commercial enterprises. this country as inexhaustible; this is not itarism as is ours. Never at any time of i strongly recommend to the Congress to

supply.

 lines of railroads. I have appointed an in-land waterways commission to sindy and outline a comprehensive scheme of develop-ment along all the lines indicated. Later I shall lay its report before the Congres.
Reclamation Work.
Irrigation should be far more extensively developed than at present, not only in the States of the great plains, and the locky Ing down an army and could lithing a proeration of the Postnawle' General's result. descould government datase dox, Magoon, Absolute quiet and prosperity have turned to the isbrait these as a this metion. We are not talker steps to provide for It is well to provide that companyions becomes in the distant and our expectashall not contribute to predication or me tion is within the coming year to be able to tional compating. The need for cohecting turn the land over shall to a governhave campairs famils world visible if Con- ment chosen by the prople thereof. Cuba is at our doors.

## German Tariff Agreement.

the great national partles, an appropriation ( The adoption of a new tariff by Gerouch organization and machinery, which re-outes a large econditure of money. constry and real of the other constries of configurat Europe, led the German govcomment to give the notice necessary to I call your especial attention to the like satisfactory condition of our forthin field service, which, because of the lack of Arbey ican speamship flues, is now largely done through foreign lines, and which, purifor-larly so far as South and Central Arbey are concerned, is done in a minner which constitutes a serious harrier to the review sion of our commerce. The time has come, in my judiment, to set to work seriously to make our neural and serious bart. ninke our ocean mail service correspond posed of competent deperts in the opera-more closely with our recent connected tion and administration of the customs and political development. The only serious that industriated of the trans-question is whether at this time we can affect to improve our occan mail saviet and commerce and black. This com-as it should be improved. All doubt on this subject is removed by the reports of pointed by the Garman Covernment, unger this stoped is removed to the Govern-the Postofile Department. The Govern-ment of the United States, having assumed a monopoly of carrying the malls for the people, is making a profit of over \$3,600,600 and Germany material and relevant to the tra le relations (stuppu the two countries. The comments is a resourced, and open the and of the report, a further componery commer-cisi accordant tass entered into by the two countries. This according is to remain in form could the both of June, 1998, and until six months after notice by either party to terminate it.

## Other Recommendations.

There should be a manoral gallery of art established in the cubital city of this coun-

I again recommend that the rights of citienship be conferred upon the people of Porto Itim;